



PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN

PERTEMUAN 06: jejak Ekologis 02



Tim Penyusun MK Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

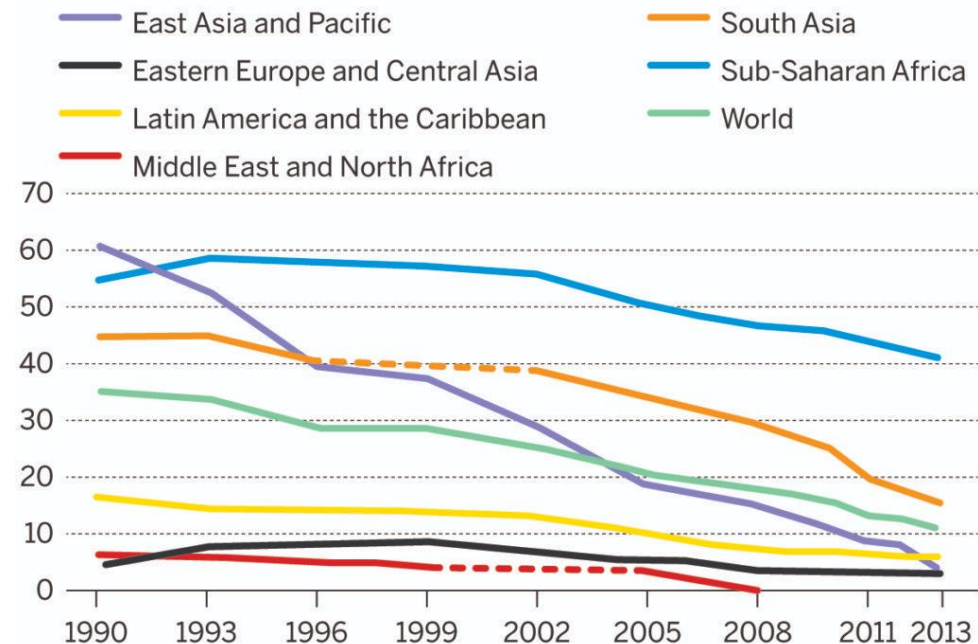


TINGKAT KEMISKINAN DI ASIA

Fakta:

- Dalam 20 tahun terakhir, terdapat penurunan tingkat kemiskinan di negara-negara di Asia.
- Sejalan dengan menurunnya tingkat kemiskinan dan meningkatnya kesejahteraan, terjadi penurunan kualitas lingkungan.

Extreme poverty headcounts ratio, 1990-2013 (%)



Note: Poverty is measured using the 2011 US\$1.90-a-day PPP poverty line. Breaks in the trends shown in the figure arise because of the lack of good-quality data.

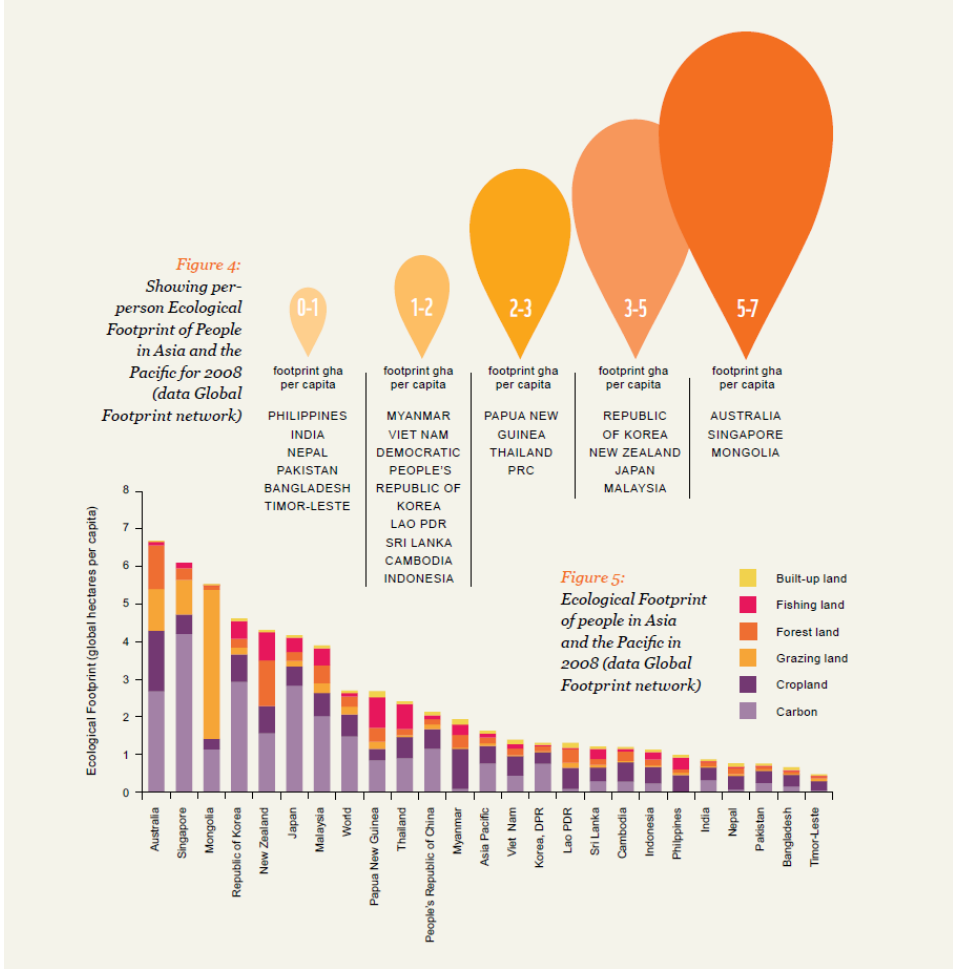
Sources: World Bank, Washington, DC.

CHINA DAILY ASIA WEEKLY



JEJAK EKOLOGIS DI ASIA PASIFIK

47% dari jejak ekologis berasal dari serapan karbon.



DEGRADASI LINGKUNGAN OLEH KEGIATAN URBAN

waste or high-use of
unrenewable and
renewable limited
resources

production of
non-biodegradable and
biodegradable waste above
the carrying capacity

diadaptasi dari The Links between Poverty and the Environment in
Urban Areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America

OLEH David Satterthwaite

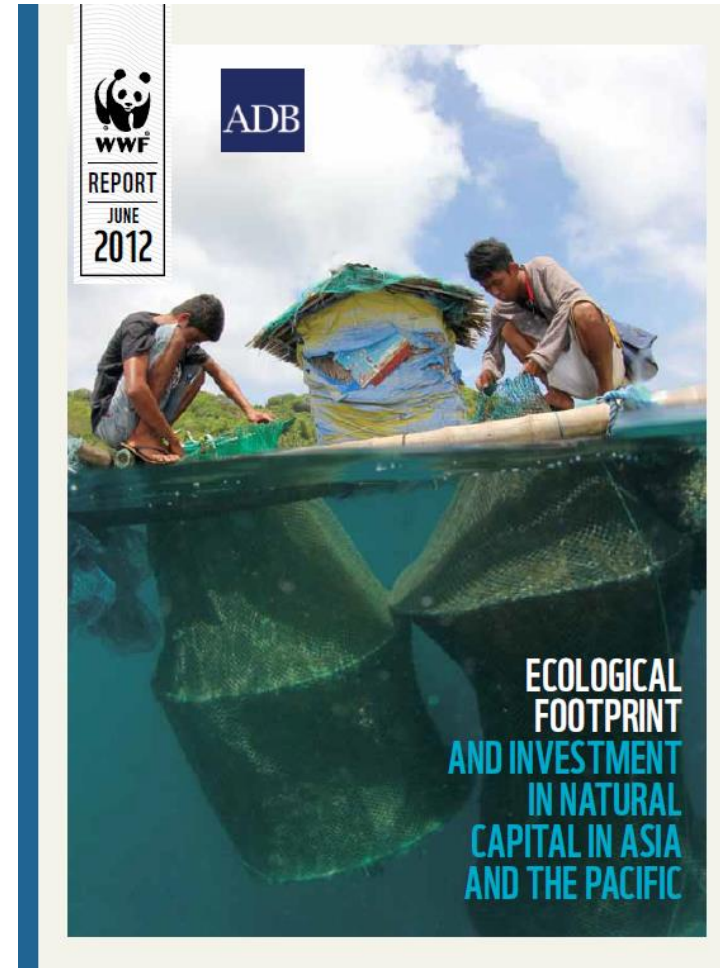
The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 590, November 2003



STATUS EKOSISTEM UTAMA DI ASIA

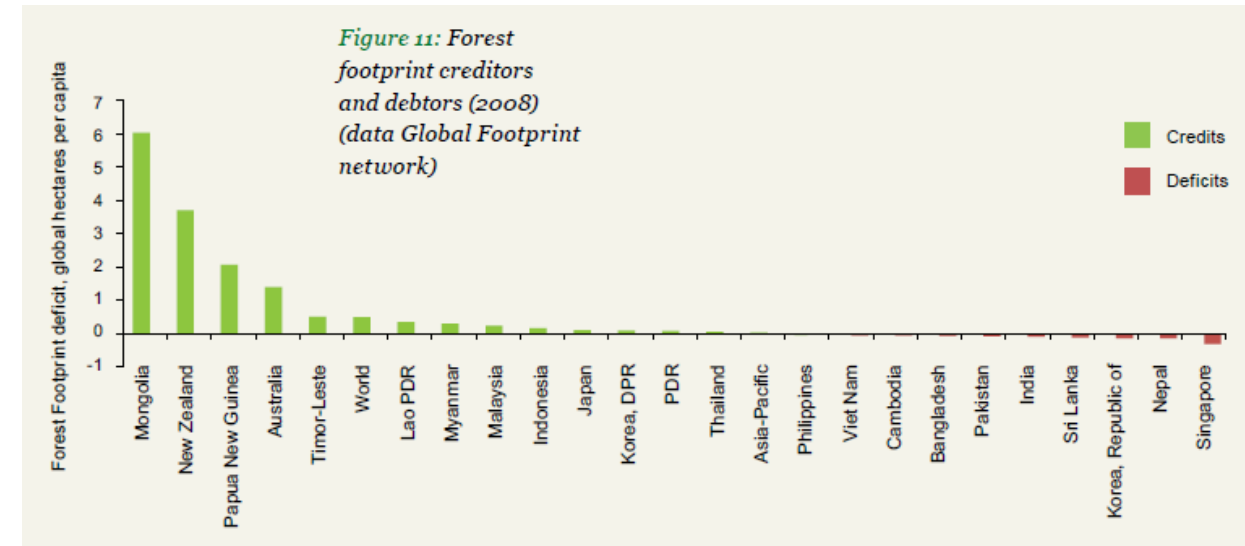
Sumber:

ADB & WWF, 2012. **Ecological Footprint and Investment in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific**. 103pp.
<http://hdl.handle.net/11540/895>.



STATUS EKOSISTEM UTAMA DI ASIA

- Lebih dari 40% terumbu karang dan daerah bakau hilang dalam 40 tahun terakhir.
- Daerah hutan hanya 17% dari total daratan.
- Antara 1990 – 2010, luas hutan di Indonesia berkurang sebanyak 20% atau lebih kurang 26 juta ha.
- Di Asia Timur, 75% populasi (sekitar 2 milyar penduduk) berada di pesisir.
- Asia Selatan (25% penduduk dunia), memakai sekitar 4,5% air bersih yang tersedia di dunia.
- 70% air yang tersedia dipakai untuk pertanian, dan 12% untuk energi.





LIVING HIMALAYAS

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal

Value

- Source of fresh water for 1 billion people
- 30% of all plants and reptiles and 40% of all amphibians are unique to the region
- Indian Himalayas hold amount of carbon roughly equal to total annual Asian carbon emissions from fossil fuels

Actions

- securing biodiversity and ensuring its sustainable use
- ensuring food security and securing livelihoods
- securing Himalayan natural freshwater systems
- ensuring energy security and supporting alternate technologies

1 BILLION

SOURCE OF FRESH WATER FOR 1 BILLION PEOPLE



60 MILLION

LIVELIHOODS OF 60 MILLION PEOPLE DEPEND ON THE MEKONG RIVER



GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

Cambodia, the PRC, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam

Value

- 1,231 new species were discovered between 1997 and 2008
- The largest inland fishery in the world (\$1.4-3.9 billion USD/year)
- Livelihoods of 60 million people depend on the Mekong River
- About 100 million hectares of forests capturing globally significant carbon stocks

Actions

- Restoring biodiversity conservation corridors
- Mainstreaming environment in planning through tools such as Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Performance Assessments
- Establishing Sustainable financing incentives such as REDD+ and PES
- Promoting Sustainable hydropower.

HEART OF BORNEO

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia

Value

- The largest contiguous forest area remaining in Southeast Asia (22 million ha)
- 6% of the world's total biodiversity
- Average of 3 new species discovered per month
- Vast range of ecosystem services

including climate regulation through carbon storage and sequestration (the HoB landscape stores an estimated 3.2 billion tonnes of carbon)

• \$1.2 billion tourism industry in Sabah with more than 2 million visitors per year

- Protected Areas Management
- Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Ecotourism Development
- Capacity Building

22

22 MILLION HA OF RAINFOREST – THE LARGEST CONTIGUOUS FOREST AREA REMAINING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



Actions

- HoB Strategic Plan of Action:
- Transboundary Management

CORAL TRIANGLE

Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste

Value

- 120 million people depend directly on local marine and coastal resources
- Total value of international fisheries exports from CT countries \$3.8 billion
- Home to 3,000 species of fish and 37% of all coral reef fish species

- Home to six of the world's seven species of marine turtles and a majority of the planet's mangroves (and 51 of the 70 world's mangrove species)

Actions

- CTI-CFF Regional Action Plan:
- Designation and management of priority seascapes

- Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM)
- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- Climate change adaptation measures
- Improvement of threatened species status

\$3.8

\$3.8 BILLION TOTAL VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXPORTS FROM CT COUNTRIES



The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information shown on the map do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries, colors, denominations, or information

INISIATIF REGIONAL UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KAPASITAS BIOLOGIS

Heart of Borneo

- Diinisiasi oleh WWF, melibatkan Indonesia, Malaysia dan Brunei di tahun 2005.
- Tujuan: pengelolaan kawasan secara berkelanjutan, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada pemanfaatan kayu hutan, pertanian (termasuk kelapa sawit), dan penambangan.

Segitiga Terumbu Karang

- Pusat keragaman laut di antara Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Papua, Kepulauan Solomon dan Timor Leste.
- Keenam negara membuat komitmen untuk menekan penangkapan ikan yang berlebih, polusi, dan perubahan iklim.

Delta Mekong

- Kamboja, Cina, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand dan Vietnam berkolaborasi membentuk Core Environment Program – Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI))

Himalaya

- India, Nepal, Bangladesh dan Bhutan menyepakati kerangka kerja sama untuk menekan pemanasan global yang melelehkan Himalaya, termasuk konservasi sumber daya alam, energi, ketahanan pangan dan peningkatan taraf hidup, serta pelestarian ekosistem air tawar.



PENDEKATAN YANG DAPAT DILAKUKAN UNTUK MEMPERTAHANKAN & MENINGKATKAN KAPASITAS BIOLOGIS

- Meningkatkan perencanaan strategis dan analisis
- Meningkatkan kawasan lindung dan mengintegrasikan fungsi kawasan
- Merumuskan mekanisme finansial untuk konservasi
- Memajukan praktik-praktik terbaik dalam *bisnis hijau*
- Meningkatkan jejaring dan kerja sama (lokal, regional, maupun internasional).



Tugas

Lihat file "RTM-CPS201-Tugas 1 (c)"



Terima kasih

